Beyond the Frontier

A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

By RANDALL PARRISH

SYNOPSIS.

—5—

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is among conspirators at her uncle's house. Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her Uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle. D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness. The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her to Cassion and forbids her to see D'Artigny again. In Quebec Adele visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings D'Artigny to her. She tells him her story and he vows to release her from the bargain with Cassion. D'Artigny leaves promising to see her at the dance. Cassion escorts Adele to the hall. She meets the governor, La Barre, and hears him warn the commissaire against D'Artigny. D'Artigny's ticket to the ball has been recalled, but he gains entrance by the window. Adele informs him of the governor's words to Cassion. For her eavesdropping at the ball Adele is ordered by the governor to marry Cassion at once and to accompany him to the Illinois country. He summons Chevet and dire ts that he attend them on the journey. They leave in the boats, Adele's future depending on the decision of D'Artigny, whom she now knows she loves. Cassion and D'Artigny have words. Uncle Chevet for the first time hears that his niece is an heiress, and begins to suspect Cassion's motives

A man marries a girl against her will. She determines to be his wife only in name, and, though associated with him constantly in a company of rough men in the wilderness, plans to keep her maidenhood until death parts them. Commissionaire Cassion is equally determined to enjoy matrimony to the fullest. Their first clash is described in this installment.

Commissionaire Cassion accuses his bride of intimacy with Rene d'Artigny. This she indignantly denies, but expresses a fear for the young man's safety.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

"You appear greatly concerned over his safety."

"Not at all; so far as I have ever heard the Sieur d'Artigny has heretofore proven himself quite capable of sustaining his own part. 'Tis more like I am concerned for you."

"For me? You fool! Why, I was a swordsman when that lad was at his mother's knee." He laughed, but with ugly gleam of teeth. "Sacre! I hate such play acting. But enough of quarrel now; there is sufficient time ahead to bring you to your senses, and a knowledge of who is your master. Hugo Chevet, come here."

My uncle climbed the bank, his rifle in hand, with face still bloated and red from the drink of the night before. Behind him appeared the slender black-robed figure of the Jesuit, his eyes eager with curiosity. It was sight of the latter which caused Cassion to moderate his tone of command.

"You will go with Chevet," he said, pointing to the fire among the trees, "until I can talk to you alone."

"A prisoner?"

"No; a guest," sarcastically, "but do not overstep the courtesy."

We left him in conversation with the pere, and I did not even glance back. Chevet breathed heavily, and I caught the mutter of his voice. "What meaneth all this chatter?" he asked gruffly. "Must you two quarrel so soon?"

"Why not?" I retorted. "The man bears me no love; 'tis but gold he thinks about."

"Gold!" he stopped and slapped his thighs. "'Tis precious little of that he will ever see then."

"And why not? Was not my father a land owner?"

"Ay! till the king took it."

We Left Him With the Pere, and I Did Not Even Glance Back.

"Then even you do not know the truth. I am glad to learn that, for I have dreamed that you sold me to this coxcomb for a share of the spoils."

"What? a share of the spoils! Bah! I am no angel, girl, nor pretend to a virtue more than I possess. There is truth in the thought that I might benefit by your marriage to Monsieur Cassion, and, by my faith, I see no wrong in that. Have you not cost me heavily in these years? Why should I not seek for you a husband of worth in these colonies? Wherefore is that a crime? Were you my own daughter I could do no less, and this man is not ill to look upon, a fair-spoken gallant, a friend of La Barre's, chosen by him for special service—"

"And with influence in the fur trade."

"All the better that," he continued obstinately. "Why should a girl object if her husband be rich?"

"But he is not rich," I said plainly, looking straight into his eyes. "He is no more than a penniless adventurer; an actor playing a part assigned him by the governor; while you and I do the same. Listen, Monsieur Chevet, the property at St. Thomas is mine by legal right, and it was to gain possession that this wretch sought my hand."

"Your legal right?"

"Ay, restored by the king in special order."

"It is not true; I had the records searched by a lawyer, Monsieur Gautier of St. Anne."

I gave a gesture of indignation.

"A country advocate at whom those in authority would laugh. I tell you what I say is true; the land was restored, and the fact is known to La Barre and to Cassion. It is this fact which has caused all our troubles. I overheard talk last night between the governor and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Delguard—you know him?"

Chevet nodded, his interest stirred.

"They thought themselves alone, and were laughing at the success of their trick. I was hidden behind the heavy curtains at the window, and every word they spoke reached my ears. Then they sent for Cassion."

"But where is the paper?"

"I did not learn; they have it hidden, no doubt, awaiting the proper time to produce it. But there is such a document: La Barre explained that clearly, and the reason why he wished Cassion to marry me. They were all three talking when an accident happened, which led to my discovery."

"Ah! and so that was what hurried the wedding, and sent me on this wild wilderness chase. They would bury me in the woods—sacre!—"

"Hush now—Cassion has left the canoe already, and we can talk of this later. Let us seem to suspect nothing."

This was the first meal of many eaten together along the river bank in the course of our long journey, yet the recollection of that scene rises before my memory now with peculiar vividness. Cassion had divided us into groups, and, from where I had found resting place, with a small flat rock for table, I was enabled to see the others scattered to the edge of the bank, and thus learned for the first time the character of those with whom I was destined to companion on the long journey. There were but four of us in that first group, which included Pere Allouez, a silent man, fingering his cross, and barely touching food. His face under the black cowl was drawn, and creased by strange lines, and his eyes burned with vagueness. If I had ever dreamed of him as one to whom I might turn for counsel, the thought instantly vanished as our glances met.

A soldier and two Indians served us, while their companions, divided into two groups, were gathered at the other extremity of the ridge, the soldiers under discipline of their own underofficers, and the Indians watched over by Sieur D'Artigny, who rested, however, slightly apart, his gaze on the broad river. Never once while I observed did he turn and glance my way. I counted the men, as I endeavored to eat, scarcely heeding the few words exchanged by those about me. The Indians numbered ten, including their chief, whom Cassion called Altuda. Chevet named them as Algonquins from the Ottawa, treacherous rascals enough, yet with expert knowledge of watercraft.

Altudah was a tall savage, wrapped in gaudy blanket, his face rendered sinister and repulsive by a scar the full length of his cheek, yet he spoke French fairly well, and someone said that he had three times made journey to Mackinac, and knew the waterways. There were 24 soldiers, including a sergeant and corporal, of the regiment of Picardy; active fellows enough, and accustomed to the frontier, although they gave small evidence of discipline, and their uniforms were in shocking condition. The sergeant was a heavily built, stocky man, but the others were rather undersized, and of little spirit. The same thought must have been in the minds of others, for the expression on Monsieur Cassion's face was not pleasant as he stared about.

"Chevet," he exclaimed disgustedly, "did ever you see a worse selection for wilderness travel than La Barre has given us? Cast your eyes down the line yonder; by my faith! there is not a real man among them."

Chevet, who had been growling to himself, with scarce a thought other than the food before him, lifted his eyes and looked.

"No worse than all the scum. De Baugis had no better with him, and La Salle led a gang of outcasts. With right leadership you can make them do men's work. 'Tis no kid-glove job you have, Monsieur Cassion."

The insulting indifference of the old fur trader's tone surprised the commissaire, and he exhibited resentment.

"You are overly free with your comments, Hugo Chevet. When I wish advice I will ask it."

"And in the woods I do not always wait to be asked," returned the older man, lighting his pipe, and calmly puffing out the blue smoke. "Though it is likely enough you will be asking for it before you journey many leagues further."

"You are under my orders."

"So La Barre said, but the only duty he gave me was to watch over Adele here. He put no shackle on my tongue. You have chosen your course?"

"Yes, up the Ottawa."

"I suppose so, although that boy yonder could lead you a shorter passage."

"How learned you that?"

"By talking with him in Quebec. He even sketched me a map of the route he traveled with La Salle. You knew it not?"

"'Twas of no moment, for my orders bid me go by St. Ignace. Yet it might be well to question him and the chief also." He turned to the nearest soldier. "Tell the Algonquin, Altudah, to come here, and Sieur d'Artigny."

They approached together, two specimens of the frontier as different as could be pictured, and stood silent, fronting Cassion, who looked at them frowning, and in no pleasant humor. The eyes of the younger man sought my face for an instant, and the swift glance gave harsher note to the commissaire's voice.

"We will reload the canoes here for the long voyage," he said brusquely. "The sergeant will have charge of that, but both of you will be in the leading boat, and will keep well in advance of the others. Our course is by way of the Ottawa. You know that stream, Altudah?"

The Indian bowed his head gravely and extended one hand beneath the scarlet fold of his blanket.

"Five time, monsieur."

"How far to the west, chief?"

"To place call Green Bay."

Cassion turned his eyes on D'Artigny, a slight sneer curling his lips.

"And you?" he asked coldly.

"But one journey, monsieur, along the Ottawa and the lakes," was the quiet answer, "and that three years ago, yet I scarce think I would go astray. 'Tis not a course easily forgotten."

"And beyond Green Bay?"

"I have been to the mouth of the great river."

"You!" in surprise. "Were you of that party?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"And you actually reached the sea—the salt water?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Saint Anne! I never half believed the tale true, nor do I think overmuch of your word for it. But let that go. Chevet here tells me you know a shorter journey to the Illinois?"

"Not by canoe, monsieur. I followed Sieur de la Salle by forest trail to the straits, and planned to return that way, but 'tis a foot journey."

"What will be your course from Green Bay?"

"Along the west shore, monsieur; it is dangerous only by reason of storms."

"And the distance?"

"From St. Ignace?"

"Ay! from St. Ignace! What distance lies between there and this Fort St. Louis on the Illinois?"

"'Twill be but a venture, monsieur, but I think 'tis held at a hundred and fifty leagues."

"Of wilderness?"

"When I passed that way—yes; they tell me now the Jesuits have mission station at Green Bay, and there may be fur traders in Indian villages beyond."

"No chance to procure supplies?"

"Only scant rations of corn from the Indians."

"Your report is in accordance with my instructions and maps, and no doubt is correct. That will be all. Take two more men in your boat and depart at once. We shall follow immediately."

CHAPTER VIII.

I Defy Cassion.

Our progress was slow against the swift current of the St. Lawrence, and we kept close to the overhanging bank, following the guidance of the leading canoe. We were the second in line, and no longer overcrowded, so that I had ample room to rest at ease upon a pile of blankets, and gaze about me with interest on the changing scene.

Ahead of us, now sweeping around the point like a wild bird, amid a smother of spray, appeared the advance canoe. As it disappeared I could distinguish D'Artigny at the stern, his coat off, his hands grasping a paddle. Above the point once more and in smoother water, I was aware that he turned and looked back, shading his eyes from the sun. I could not but wonder what he thought, what possible suspicion had come to him, regarding my presence in the company. In some manner I must keep him away from Cassion—ay, and from Chevet—until opportunity came from me to first communicate with him.

Insensibly my head rested back against the pile of blankets, the glint of sunshine along the surface of the water vanished as my lashes fell, and, before I knew it, I slept soundly. I awoke with the sun in the western sky, so low down as to peep at me through the upper branches of trees lining the bank. Behind us stretched a space of straight water, and one canoe was close, while the second was barely visible along a curve of the shore. Ahead, however, the river appeared vacant, the leading boat having vanished around a wooded bend. My eyes met those of Cassion, and the sight of him instantly restored me to a recollection of my plan — nothing could be gained by open warfare. I permitted my lips to smile, and noted instantly the change of expression in his face.

"I have slept well, monsieur," I said pleasantly, "for I was very tired."

"'Tis the best way on a boat voyage," assuming his old manner, "but now the day is nearly done."

As we skirted the extremity of shore I saw the opening in the woods, and the gleam of a cheerful fire amid green grass. The advance canoe swung half hidden amid the overhanging roots of a huge pine tree, and the men were busily at work ashore. As we nosed into the bank, our sharp bow was grasped by waiting Indians and drawn safely ashore. I reached my feet, stiffened, and scarcely able to move my limbs, but determined to land without aid of Cassion, whose passage forward was blocked by Chevet's huge bulk. As my weight rested on the edge of the canoe, D'Artigny swung down from behind the chief, and extended his hand.

"A slight spring," he said, "and you land with dry feet; good! now let me lift you—so."

I had but the instant; I knew that, for I heard Cassion cry out something just behind me, and, surprised as I was by the sudden appearance of D'Artigny, I yet realized the necessity for swift speech.

"Monsieur," I whispered. "Do not talk, but listen. You would serve me?"

"Ay!"

"Then ask nothing, and above all do not quarrel with Cassion. I will tell you everything the moment I can

Before I Knew It I Slept Soundly.

see you safely alone. Until then do not seek me. I have your word?"

He did not answer, for the commissaire grasped my arm, and thrust himself in between us, his action so swift that the impact of his body thrust D'Artigny back a step. I saw the hand of the younger man close on the knife hilt at his belt, but was quick enough to avert the hot words burning his lips.

"A bit rough, Monsieur Cassion," I cried, laughing merrily, even as I released my arm. "Why so much haste? I was near falling, and it was but courtesy which led the Sieur d'Artigny to extend me his hand. It does not please me for you to be ever seeking a quarrel."

There must have been that in my face which cooled him, for his hand fell, and his thin lips curled into sarcastic smile.

"If I seemed hasty," he exclaimed, "it was more because I was blocked by that boor of a Chevet yonder, and it angered me to have this young gamecock ever at hand to push in. What think you you were employed for, fellow—an esquire of dames? Was there not work enough in the camp yonder, that you must be testing your fancy graces every time a boat lands?"

There was no mild look in D'Artigny's eyes as he fronted him, yet he held his temper, recalling my plea, no doubt, and I hastened to step between and furnish him excuse for silence.

"Surely you do wrong to blame the young man, monsieur, as but for his aid I would have slipped yonder. There is no cause for hard words, nor do I thank you for making me a subject of quarrel. Is it my tent they erect yonder?"

"Ay," there was little graciousness to the tone, for the man had the nature of a bully. "'Twas my thought that it be brought for your use; and if Monsieur d'Artigny will consent to stand aside, it will give me pleasure to escort you thither."

The younger man's eyes glanced from the other's face into mine, as though seeking reassurance. His hat was instantly in his hand, and he stepped backward, bowing low.

"The wish of the lady is sufficient," he said quietly, and then stood again erect, facing Cassion. "Yet," he added slowly, "I would remind monsieur that while I serve him as a guide, it is as a volunteer, and I am also an officer of France."

"Of France? Pah! of the renegade La Salle."

"France has no more loyal servant, Monsieur Cassion, in all this western land—nor is he renegade, for he holds the Illinois at the king's command."

"Held it—yes; under Frontenac, but not now."

"We will not quarrel over words, yet not even in Quebec was it claimed that higher authority than La Barre's had led to recall. Louis had never interfered, and it is De Tonty, and not De Baugis who is in command at St. Louis by royal order. My right to respect of rank is clearer than your own, monsieur, so I beg you curb your temper."

"You threaten me?"

"No; we who live in the wilderness do not talk, we act. I obey your orders, do your will, on this expedition, but as a man, not a slave. In all else we stand equal, and I accept insult from no living man. 'Tis well that you know this, monsieur."

The hat was back upon his head, and he had turned away before Cassion found answering speech.

"Mon Dieu! I'll show the pup who is the master," he muttered. "Let him disobey once, and I'll stretch his dainty form as I would an Indian cur."

"Monsieur," I said, drawing his attention to my presence. "'Tis of no interest to me your silly quarrel with Sieur d'Artigny. I am weary with the boat journey, and would rest until food is served."

I walked beside him among the trees, and across the patch of grass to where the tent stood against a background of rock. D'Artigny had disappeared, although I glanced about in search for him, as Cassion drew aside the tent flap, and peered within. He appeared pleased at the way in which his orders had been executed.

"'Tis very neat, indeed, monsieur," I said pleasantly, glancing inside. "I owe you my thanks."

"'Twas brought for my own use," he confessed, encouraged by my graciousness, "for, as you know, I had no previous warning that you were to be of our party. Please step within."

I did so, yet turned instantly to prevent his following me. Already I had determined on my course of action, and now the time had come for me to speak him clearly; yet now that I had definite purpose in view it was no part of my game to anger the man.

"Monsieur," I said soberly "I must beg your mercy. I am but a girl, and alone. It is true I am your wife by law, but the change has come so suddenly that I am yet dazed. I appeal to you as a gentleman."

He stared into my face, scarcely comprehending all my meaning.

"You would bar me without? You forbid me entrance?"

"Would you seek to enter against my wish?"

"But you are my wife; that you will not deny! What will be said, thought, if I go elsewhere?"

"Monsieur, save for Hugo Chevet, none in this company know the story of that marriage, or why I am here. What I ask brings no stain upon you. 'Tis not that I so dislike you, monsieur, but I am the daughter of Pierre la Chesnayne, and 'tis not in my blood to yield to force. It will be best to yield me respect and consideration."

"You are a sly wench," he said, laughing unpleasantly, "but it may be best that I give you your own way for this once. There is time enough in which to teach you my power. And so you shut the tent to me, fair lady, in spite of your pledge to Holy church. Ah, well! there are storms a plenty between here and St. Ignace, and you will become lonely enough in the wilderness to welcome me. One kiss, and I leave you."

"No, monsieur."

His eyes were ugly.

"You refuse that! Mon Dieu! Do you think I play? I will have the kiss—or more."

Will the girl wife win this opening battle with her wits—she has no other defense—or must she succumb to the strength and brutality of Cassion?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DESERVED TO KEEP HIS LIFE

Hunted Boar Showed Much Cleverness in Making His Escape When Hard Pressed by Pursuer.

The boar is a terrible enemy, and also an alarmingly agile one. An English sportsman tells of a splendid escape made by one of these creatures in India.

This boar, which had been hard pressed galloped into a nullah, a very sharp, deep cut, more like a narrow chasm than a ravine. Down this, along the bottom of it, he raced, followed by a man on a swift horse.

The banks on each side overhanging the boar were six feet or more in height. Suddenly the creature turned a sharp corner, which hid him from view. Then, by a tremendous effort he scaled the bank and gained the top.

He turned short around, leaped the entire width of the nullah, and landed safely on the other side, clearing both horse and rider as he jumped, save for the man's pith helmet which he knocked off. He had escaped by a narrow margin.

Salmon of Fast Color.

And in this connection comes a story, which is fairly well authenticated, of how one of the salmon kings started his fortune in the fish industry on the basis of the then despised light-colored salmon. This man had put up his cannery at a location past which the fish came in great numbers on their way in to spawn. He was right in his selection of a site and the salmon were caught in vast quantities. They were all, however, of the light pink variety, and the fisherman was in despair. At that time no light-colored salmon had been shipped and the demand everywhere was for salmon of an almost red hue. The man canned his catch and sold it by means of a label which implied that it was the only sanitary fish on the market. The label read: "This salmon is warranted not to turn red in the can." The most of the catch went to the southern states, and the drummers selling it did their business so well that in many of the cities of that locality you can hardly sell a red salmon. The people think it is spoiled, and has, therefore, turned red in the can.—Christian Herald.

Making Money Fly.

"The Pittsburgh papers publish a great deal of Broadway gossip."

"You know why that is, don't you?"

"No."

"That's to let the home folks know what the Pittsburgh millionaires are doing when they are out of town."

Explained.

"Age is a good thing in wine, but a bad thing in women. Now, why?"

"Because while you can't put it down in one you have to put up with it in the other."

MARYLAND BOYS START DAILY HIKE

Another Step in the Seasoning Process Begins.

CARRY BURDEN OF 55 POUNDS

As They Become Hardened, the Length Of the March Is To Increase Until a Day's Jaunt Will Cover Twenty Miles.

Eagle Pass, Texas.—The real work of changing the Maryland troops in camp here from a brigade of partly trained, unseasoned soldiers to a completely welded, hardened and efficient fighting unit, capable of sustained marches and equal to the privations of hard campaign, has commenced. The entire brigade is practicing under full marching order. Because the troops have done but very little real marching since their arrival here and are therefore not tough enough yet to start on all-day tramps, it was decided to make the first hike only six miles.

Even this short distance in this climate, with every man carrying about 55 pounds, will probably take the starch out of the boys. From now on these marches will be held at regular intervals, the distance of the hike lengthening as the men become inured to the strenuous work until by the time they are ready to return home an all-day 20-mile march will look less formidable to them than does the six-mile jaunt.

There is no denying that the soldiers have been restless, owing to the monotony of doing nothing but routing camp work, but the prospects of actual soldiering, with the many different kinds of interesting work, added to the fact that part have been paid off and have money in their pockets, and that for those who have not, payday has almost arrived, has put them all in high spirits.

Instructions in trench digging goes on each day, and every morning a company or more, carrying entrenching tools, disappear over the hills at the back of brigade headquarters and spend the morning grubbing in the flint-like desert earth.

Other squads are at work on the subcaliber range, under Capt. Carroll Edgar, brigade ordnance officer, and it is hoped that the men will be able to go on the regular ranges in a short time.

Clean Bill Of Health.

Col. Edward L. Munson, of the Medical Department of the United States Army, arrived here to examine thoroughly the sanitary arrangements of the camp. Accompanied by Major Mitchell, Captains Madar and Urkenbrack, of the First Hospital Corps, he inspected that regiment. He was greatly pleased with the health arrangement, and told Major Mitchell that the sanitary side of the work could not be improved upon.

Find Time For Athletics.

Since the various regiments that make up Camp Ord have become settled the boys have an opportunity to pay some attention to athletics. In the Fourth much time is given to boxing, and several of the companies boast of some skilled mitt artists. Bouts between representatives of the different companies are held daily.

Baseball and quoits are favorite sports in all the regiments. Steps are being taken to form leagues in these sports in the Maryland regiments and the Thirtieth Infantry. The leagues will probably open on Saturday. After these leagues get well under way, other sport swill be undertaken.

The Medical Corps of the Fourth Maryland Infantry has formed an association for the purpose of bringing the men closer together. The association will further the study of Spanish and of the history, geography and customs of Mexico, and will devote itself to general athletics.

Gaither, the year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Lumm, of Smithburg, was drowned in the cellar at his home. A heavy downpour of rain on the day previous had flooded the cellar to a depth of five feet. The little fellow had wandeerd into the cellar from an outside entrance while his mother's head was turned.

Captain Edgar Must Resign.

Orders from the War Department to the effect that no regiment can have more than 16 captains and holding that the office of inspector of small arms has no place in National Guard will mean that Captain Carroll Edgar, of the First Maryland, who has been filling that position since the call to arms was issued, will have to sever his connection with the militia and will be given an honorable discharge, on the receipt of which he will leave Eagle Pass for Baltimore.

When the troops were called out the old National Guard law was in effect, and this provided for a regimental inspector of small arms practice. When the troops were mustered in after the new law went into effect Captain Edgar, through some mistake on the part of the mustering-in officer, was taken into the service under the old office. Although he was somewhat skeptical as to his status even after his arrival here, a telegram from the War Department received on July 7 stated that the position of inspector of small arms practice would still be kept. This also proved a mistake, and another telegram from the War Department said that the office had been done away with and that the holders were to be given honorable discharges. As every commission of vacancy in the brigade is now filled there is nothing left for Captain Edgar to do except resign and go home.

A census of Manitoba's livestock gives a total of 665,686 cattle, 341,496 horses, 251,774 pigs and 89,475 sheep for 1916, contrasted with 631,000 cattle, 329,994 horses, 236,433 pigs and 76,577 sheep in 1915. Consul Genera Frederick M. Ryder, of Winnipeg, reports that the increase in the number of milch cows and "stockers" was particularly noteworthy.

British midshipmen are promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenants after three years if their examinations are satisfactory.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Professor E. P. Corbin, of Rutgers College, has been appointed master of the lower school at Tome Institute.

The tomato and corn crops in Harford county were seriously damaged by the heavy rains.

Joseph P. Patchett, who was recently appointed justice of the peace at Federalsburg by Governor Harrington, has resigned, his resignation taking effect at once.

Howard Bratton, full-back on the Delaware College football team, and a member of the Elkton militia now at Eagle Pass, Texas, was promoted this week from private to first sergeant of the Elkton company.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the Lutheran Churches of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia was held at Pen-Mar and it is estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 persons were on the grounds.

The contract for the reconstruction of the road from Norbeck to half a mile beyond Redland, Montgomery county, a distance of five and a quarter miles, was awarded by the County Commissioners to Brown and Gaskins, of Baltimore, for $30,000.

Miss Alice Stein, daughter of the late Patrolman Jacob Stein, of Cumberland, is in a serious condition at the Western Maryland Hospital with a fractured elbow, lacerated jaw, the sight of one eye probably gone and cuts and bruises about the body, the result of an automobile upset on Red Hill, east of Frostburg.

The people of Allegany county are taking a real interest in the boys from that section, who are now down on the Mexican border, and a dance given at Prof. Daisy's Dancing Academy netted $168.50, which amount was promptly forwarded to Private Oswald, at Eagle Pass, to be used for the soldier boys. The mothers, sisters and wives of the soldier boys acted as patronesses of the dance.

Much interest is being displayed by the fruit growers of Maryland in the arrangements which are being made for the summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which will be held at Hancock, on August 29 and 30. The principal object of this conference is to give the members a chance to see the progress of the fruit industry in Washington county and to become acquainted with the growth of the industry throughout the State.

Throwing his hand up to his head to chase off what he though was a fly or other pest of the insect family, Hendrick Hearn, a young farmer, of near Federalsburg, found that a nearly spent rifle ball had penetrated his scalp. Hearn was loading hay in the field at the time. He heard no report before being struck by the stray bullet, an investigation has thrown no further light on the case. The ball was extracted, and no serious results are feared.

A reunion of brother and sister, after a separation of 40 years, occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Tipton, near Federalsburg, when Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dean, of Florida, uncle and aunt of Mr. Tipton, visited them. Mrs. Dean's brother, William Behr, of Minnesota, an uncle of Mr. Tipton, also came for a visit, thus bringing together brother and sister. Mr. Behr and Mrs. Dean were born in Baltimore. When they parted as tots, 40 years ago, Mr. Behr went to Minnesota and his sister to Florida.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR ALL

The South has relics of extinct mammals which were practically real sea serpents.

The Czar is reputed to be the world's wealthiest man. His individual holdings are estimated at $35,000,000,000.

An Italian scientist contends that the signals which the nerves carry to the brain and from the brain to the muscles are chemical in nature.

Clothing for workmen, fastened together with clips instead of seams, has been invented, so that a wearer can liberate himself when caught by machinery.

All Austrian and Hungarian newspapers now arrive in Switzerland without their advertisement sections, which are said to have been removed by order of the censors.

In Great Britain the skins of Damson plums, of which the yield this season has been unusually large, are to be used as a blue dye, especially by carpet makers, as the ordinary supply from Germany has been cut off.

The Geological Survey has estimated that in the State of Colorado alone there are sufficient shale beds to yield 20,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil, from which one-tenth of that quantity of gasoline may be obtained.

The total sales of manufactured asphalt amounted to 664,503 short tons, valued at $4,715,583. In addition to this output, refiners in the United States made and sold 388,318 short tons of asphalt, valued at $3,730,436, that was derived from petroleum imported from Mexico.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the PostOffice as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 5, 1916

HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE

MR. HUGHES' notification speech on Monday evening in New York is an admirable presentation of the issues before the voters in the coming presidential election—plain, forceful, comprehensive, and at times eloquent.

We quote as a sample of his clear-cut style his definition of "dominant Americanism", with the Republican Party giving it effective expression.

> "America conscious of power, awake to obligation; erect in self-respect; prepared for every emergency; devoted to the ideals of peace; instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood; safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest; maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority; appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge, and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons."

He gives a scathing review of the endless blunders of the Wilson administration in its foreign policies both towards Germany and towards Mexico.

He charges and proves, that our foreign diplomacy has been seriously crippled at the dictates of party spoils; that our prestige and influence have been lowered, our national honor unmaintained. The administration's dealings with Mexico he styles "a confused chapter of blunders".

> "In the light of the conduct of the Administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation."

As The Transcript has also done, Mr. Hughes criticises Mr. Wilson's amazing Mexican follies. His secret intrigues wherein thru private agents of his own like Lind, et al. he meddled in the domestic affairs of that nation, taking sides against the established government of Huerta, and finally, by allowing only his enemies arms, overthrew his rule He describes Mr. Wilson's foolish invasion of Mexico and capture of Vera Cruz at the cost of 19 American marines slain and over 100 Mexicans—the bloody fiasco ending in an equally absurd withdrawal with nothing gained!

He recounts Mr. Wilson's inferferences in Mexican quarrels, first in favor of his pet No. 1, the bandit Villa, next, in favor of his pet No. 2, Carranza, a treacherous rogue, worse yet than Villa —"a vacillating and ineffective intervention that was the height of folly evoking only bitterness and contempt."

The utter failure of the administration to protect American life and property in Mexico, and the border states from murderous invasion, are properly charged to its inexcusable neglect.

He thus characterizes Mr. Wilson's feeble policy in the matter of the German sea assassinations:

> "We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Putting aside any question as to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, at least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured.
>
> We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if Amassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count.

Mr. Hughes expresses the belief, heretofore expressed in The Transcript, that:

> "Had this Government, by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities, left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania".

Mr. Hughes strongly denounces, "all plots and conspiracies in the interests of any foreign nation. "Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues" He properly charges Mr Wilson's failure promptly to stop them, to his "playing politics".

Here are his views on "preparedness":

> "We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.
>
> It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard eas been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions.
>
> In view of the warnings of the last three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight".

Speaking of the temporary prosperity we enjoy as a result of war orders, he says we "are living in a fool's paradise" and that we will have to meet a fierce foreign competition after this war, and must take wise measures to protect our trade and commerce, and our American workmen.

Mr. Hughes utters a plea for the protection of the life and health of the country's workers, its women and its children, and for a just adjustment of the relations between labor and capital.

After expressing his warm approval of Woman Suffrage, he concludes his strong, meaty address with these eloquent words:—

> "We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of indivldual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just; equal to her tasks; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I indorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination."

Mr. Hughes' address is in truth a calm, searching, judicial indictment on the cold facts of the Wilson administration which no amount of wordy quibbling can answer. We prophesy that next November 7th the people will vote "guilty" thereon.

A sociologist advises girls to be armed, to drill in battalions for national defense, and to meet men on their own ground. But the idea is not original. The Amazons saw it first, and everybody knows how they succeeded in impressing upon the world the type of femininity they represented.

A submarine with a steaming radius of 600 miles has been tested by naval authorities. A vessel of that type should be able to bring home the bacon.

The name of that new germ-killer, trimethylmetoxyphenol, if written on a war map, might be mistaken for that of a Russian town.

If the mackerel catch, which is reported to be the largest in half a century doesn't rot on the ground a good breakfast ought to be a little cheaper.

Electric light in the trenches! Some have running water, too. All modern conveniences.

EXIT THE COLOSSUS.

Historians long ago disposed of the schoolbook story of George Washington and the cherry tree he chopped down with his little hatchet. There may have been a cherry tree and a hatchet at the Washington home, but there is no evidence that George cut down a tree under the circumstances of the legend, which was current about other great men of the day and was used by Parson Weems in his biography of Washington to point a moral and adorn a tale. The tale about William Tell shooting the apple off his boy's head went by the board, too, along with a lot of other things we thought were true. Now, within the last few weeks, two other cherished traditions have vanished under the cold eye of investigation. One was about the little boy who stood outside Independence hall in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, and called to his grandfather, "Ring, grandpa, ring." There was no such little boy. The other is about the Colossus of Rhodes. We always supposed this seventh wonder of the world bestrode the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes and that ships and galleys used to sail under its straddled legs. It was that way in the schoolbooks and the picture showed a large galley sailing under it. A recent dispatch from the war zone said: "The tradition that this gigantic image once bestrode the harbor of the capital has lately been exploded by scholars who have made exhaustive explorations on the spot." So goes another fond illusion of childhood.

In spite of the fact that American women have been wearing furs during the summer, the fur trade of the world is in a bad way. This, of course, is the result of the European war. It is estimated that there are now on hand in the fur concerns in London some 4,500,000 muskrat furs from North America, 9,000,000 skunk skins, 54,000 Australian opossum skins, 127,000 civet skins, 34,000 fox skins and 17,500 polecat skins. London cannot dispose of this enormous number of pelts, nor can Leipzig avail itself of them. The heavy loss which the war has caused the fur trade is indicated by the fact that the price in Europe last year for a perfect black fox pelt was $750, and now is $100. The cotton trade, which has been complaining loudly of the effect of the war, has not been hit nearly as hard as the fur trade.

The Portland Ore., street railway company has issued a circular saying that single men may be just as loyal and efficient as married men, but that it has taken a census of its employees and finds that the best of them are men with families. This recalls Bacon's observation to the effect that the married man has given hostages to fortune. Other things being equal, he is bound to be less restless and more circumspect than the young fellow who is responsible for no one's happiness but his own and rather careless about that.

Heretofore disk talking-machine records could be successfully produced only by artists experienced in such work, assisted by experts in the laboratories of talking-machine manufacturers. Methods of making records have been improved to such an extent of late that it is possible for anyone, under the direction of expert operators, to make successful disk records. The records made are from original dies or matrices from which duplicates can be made even hundreds of years in the future.

A great many editorial writers looking for a topic have seized upon the suggestion thrown out by the New York Times—discussion as to which are the six best novels in the English language. There is wide diversity of opinion, though not so much, probably, as there would be were the question as to which are the six worst novels. There seem to be so many more competitors for the latter distinction, you know.

A French savant says we have 26 cold winters ahead of us. And just look at the number we have behind us.

Probably if the truth were known, the inventor of mothballs is behind this use of gas in the European trenches.

Now that America is said to manufacture its own peroxide of hydrogen, there is no need to import our blondes.

He Wondered.

He is an obedient husband, and at his wife's direction waited for her just within the main doors of a downtown department store. He is polite as well as obedient, and so he stood with hat in hand, not noticing a table of free fashion sheets beside him. Women, other than his wife, passed, some of them taking a "sheet," and some of these as polite as he, glanced into his face to remark, "Thank you." He wondered what for, till the wife came.—Indianapolis News.

Youth.

Youth is not a time of life. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions. It is the freshness of the deep springs of life. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin; but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Unappreciated Sweetness.

My small daughter was staying all night with her grandmother. After she had been undressed and was all ready for bed her grandmother asked her if she hadn't better kiss her grandpa, who was sitting near by reading. He evidently didn't hear and continued reading while she stood on her tiptoes smacking her little lips. Finally she turned, disgusted, to her grandmother and said, "Oh, I'm wasting 'em!"—Exchange.

Famous Mosque of St. Sophia.

Mohammedans reverence Constantinople next to Mecca, and St. Sophia, or the "Church of the Divine Wisdom," holds first rank in the affections of the faithful. Commenced in the year 532 A. D. on the site of several successive Christian churches of the same name, no fewer than 10,000 workmen are said to have been employed upon its construction, under the direction of 100 master builders.

Turks Care Little for Stage.

At Kadi Keui, the ancient Chalcedon, is situated the one and only Turkish theater in or near Constantinople, a rickety, wooden construction capable of accommodating, however, a large number of onlookers. Performances are witnessed only by men, are given three times a week, and take place in broad daylight.

Perseverance Has Won.

In the past the nation has made many blunders and has been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet in the end we have always come out victorious, because we have refused to be daunted by blunders and defeats—have recognized them, but have persevered in spite of them.—Theodore Roosevelt.

For Safety.

A man in the West was saved from death when a shot fired at him struck a silver dollar in his vest pocket. The moral of this is always to carry money in one's vest pocket. If one has no money, then the safety first movement suggests the prompt borrowing of it from the nearest easy friend.

Pretty Safe Bet.

Little Willie, stretched flat on his stomach, was watching the bucket as it was lowered into an open well at the end of a long rope. Impressed by the great depth, he was finally able to contain himself no longer. "I'll bet that rope is more than half an inch long," he asserted with conviction.

Daily Thought.

To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy; in this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.—Avebury.

Word From Br'er Williams.

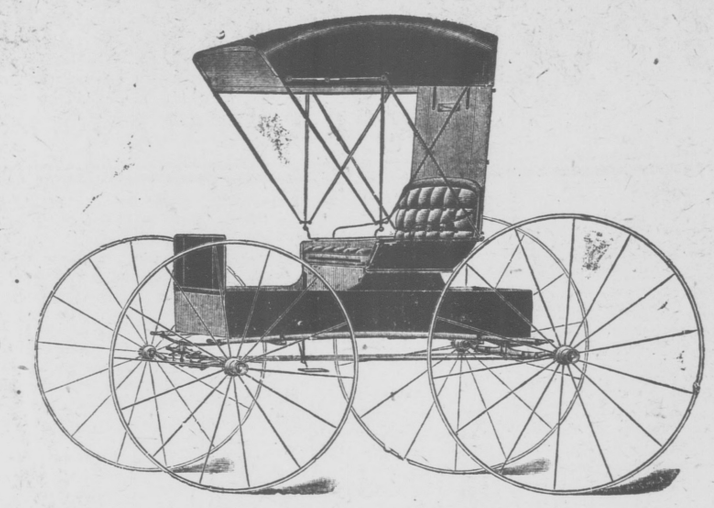
I don't lose no sleep over de riddles de good Lawd didn't intend fer me to unriddle; an' I don't keer how fur off heaven is ef I only git a chance ter work fer de wings ter fly dar.—Atlanta Constitution.

New Bertillon Idea.

As an addition to the Bertillon system of identification an Omaha dentist has perfected a way to register the ridges of upper gums, which, he says, never change and are different in every individual.

Uncle's Unjust Suspicions.

"De pictures I sees in some o' de summer books," said Uncle Eben, "make me s'picious dat some right foolish people learns to read an' write.



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Hotel Channell
Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Haas Tailoring Company

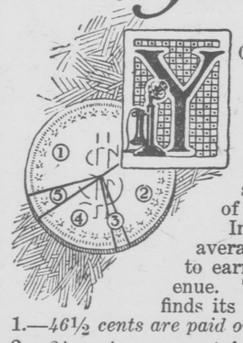
Will show their Unusual Woolens for FALL and WINTER 1916—1917 during our Tailoring Opening on

August 11th, 12th Only

Their style and fit expert, will fill your needs at pleasing prices, made possible by watchful waiting for preparedness.
Missing this event means a loss to the man particular about his appearance. So act!

W. N. DONOVAN
Middletown, Del.

Where your Dollar goes



YOU enter a store, make your purchase and hand a dollar to the store-keeper. What becomes of it interests no one but the recipient.

But what becomes of a dollar spent for a public utility service should be the concern of every user thereof!

In the Bell System it takes an average investment of about $4.00 to earn $1.00 of yearly gross revenue. This average dollar quickly finds its way back to the public.

1.—*46½ cents are paid out in wages.*
2.—*24 cents are spent for expenses and material.*
3.—*5½ cents go for taxes,* contributing over $12,000,000 a year to the public purse.
4.—*19½ cents go for interest and dividends,* the bond and stockholders (there are over ninety thousand of the latter, including thirty-two thousand employes) sharing in a yearly return that represents but 5% on the plant investment and less than *6% on the outstanding securities.*
5.—*4½ cents are reinvested, as surplus, in telephone plant devoted to public use.*

That a dollar well earned shall be well spent is a primary essential to the efficient, faithful conduct of a public service. That particularly is the purpose of the Bell System.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SPECIAL ONE-DAY EXCURSIONS

OCEAN CITY, MD. REHOBOTH, DEL. ATLANTIC CITY

FROM MIDDLETOWN

Thursdays, August 17 and 31
ROUND $ .50 TRIP
Special Through Train

Thursdays, August 10 and 24
ROUND $. 50 TRIP
Special Through Train

Tuesday, August 8
ROUND $2.00 TRIP
Special Through Train

TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN IN EACH DIRECTION

For leaving time of Special Through Trains from all Stations, consult Hand Bills at Stations, or Ticket Agents

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATE AND PENINSULA

During the month of July the Clerk of the Court for Cecil county, at Elkton, issued 335 marriage licenses.

The Campfire Girls of Bridgeville, Denton, Easton and Greensboro, are camping at Rehoboth Beach.

The appointment of Mrs. William C. Lofland, postmaster of Lewes, is the first instance of a woman holding that position.

The executive committee of the Maryland Agricultural Society has decided to hold the Maryland week exhibit this year November 14 to 18.

According to figures complied by City Tax Collectors Rice and Dolan, the total amount received in taxes in Wilmington during July is $461,000.

The Democratic League has unanimously indorsed the candidacy of Thomas F. Bayard for the nomination for United States Senator.

William J. Highfield, city treasurer, has received a check for $166 from Fire Chief Patrick J. Golden for fees collected in examining fire-escapes.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court in Wilmington, alleging that Louis H. Levy, of Seaford, is insolvent.

Frank L. Connable, an official of the duPont Powder Company, presented Traffic Officer Ward with a check for $50 for the Wilmington police pension fund.

H. P. Rumford, treasurer of the Central National Bank in Wilmington, will observe the fifty-first anniversary of his entrance into the banking business next Thursday.

Four or five graduates of the New Castle High School, now students at the summer school at Newark College, have received good appointments to teach in the State.

Dr. W. Owen Sypherd, professor of English at Delaware College, has declined a call to become head of the Department of English at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg.

Dr. Caleb R. Layton, former Republican leader in Sussex county, has taken the active lead of the Alfred I. duPont factional fight against the organization; and will combine with Frank Allee, of Kent county.

The body found floating in the Delaware, near Wilmington, has been identified as that of Galtivzy Jackinowitz, aged 41 a powderworker, of Carney's Point, drowned while swimming at Fenton's Beach.

Thousands of bushels of wheat and large quantities of hay and oats have practically been ruined by the continuous rains of the past three weeks, according to the statements of some of the farmers in New Castle county.

With a bullet wound in the abdomen, the leaden pellet having punctured the intestines in eight different places, making his chances for recovery slim, Alden B. Richardson, son of former United States Senator Harry A. Richardson, of Dover, is a patient at the Delaware Hospital.

Two men from Delmar, have been put on the retired list by the Pennsylvania railroad. They are Samuel L. Rogers and Greenbury S. White, the former a clerk and the latter a laborer, both of the Delaware division. Rogers had served 42 years and White 33 years with the company.

According to the records of the City Health Department there were 32 deaths, 35 births and 7 marriages in Wilmington last week as compared with 32 deaths, 76 births and 19 marriages for the same period last year. During the past three weeks, the death toll among infants has been heavy, which is thought to have been due to the hot spell.

At a conference held Monday between members of the Finance Committee of City Council, Assistant City Solicitor John F. Lynn and Dr. C. S. Rice, tax collector for the Northern district, it was decided to accept taxes due the city from the duPont Powder Company on the duPont office building, hotel and theatre, for the year 1916, amounting to $30,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lynch, aged 88 years, mother of Ebe T. Lynch, of Lewes, who was recently shot by Dr. William A. Parker, died at her home on Arnell's avenue, last week, from worry over her son's death. Mrs. Lynch, although an aged woman, had been in good health until the death of her son and since that time had gradually weaked from grief.

The three Pomona Granges of Delaware—New Castle, Kent and Sussex—have arranged for three field days, the first at Oak Orchard, today (Saturday), August 5; the second at Brandywine Springs, Monday, and the third at the farm of E. H. Bancroft & Son, near Camden, Tuesday. National Lecturer C. E. Chapman, of Ludlow, Mass., and State Worthy Master F. C. Bancroft, of Delaware, will make addresses.

With everyone well and in the best of spirits, although tired after their long journey, the two battalions of Delaware Militia which left their mobilization camp on the state rifle range last Tuesday afternoon, arrived at their destination, Deming, New Mexico, Sunday morning about 6 o'clock. They at once established their camp on a site that had been laid out for them, about four city blocks from the town limits.

The young people of Rehoboth Beach, have built two tennis courts and organized a club.

James H. Kane has been elected president of the Delaware State Liquor League Association.

Several strawberry growers, near Seaford, Del., picked their second crop of strawberries last week.

Edward C. Daly, of Hartley, has announced himself as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative.

The Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company has announced that it will pay all its employees who have joined the militia.

Boy Scouts of Georgetown left Monday, for a two weeks' camp at Oak Orchard, under Norman Purnell and Ralph Carey, assistant scout-masters.

Governor Miller has appointed Chief of Police George Black to represent Wilmington at the convention of the American Prison Association in Buffalo next October.

The new owners of the Pusey & Jones Company, in Wilmington, have begun improvements which will make the shipyard one of the largest in this section of the country.

Several Seaford canners have inspected the farming section, and report the acreage of tomatoes much larger than last year, although the crop will be somewhat later.

Word was received last week from Percy Moore, Jr., who left Elkton last April for his parents' home in Wilmington, where he never reported, that he is working in England.

A shark, probably nine feet long, was seen at Kitts Hammock Sunday by the cottagers there, several persons firing at it, after which it disappeared and has not been seen since.

The initial sailing of the steamer "Cape May," of the new transportation line between Philadelphia, Cape May, Wildwood and Lewes, was made Saturday from Philadelphia to Lewes and Cape May.

The meeting held in the Court House, at Elkton, Monday evening to organize a local branch of the Maryland Association for the prevention and relief of tuberculosis, was slimly attended. No definite action was taken.

With hundreds of housewives in Wilmington depositing uncollected garbage on vacant lots, and others planning to dump such refuse in the streets unless collections are made more promptly, the health authorities are in a quandary.

The guards at the projectile plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, south of New Castle, receiving 25 cents an hour at eight hours a day asked for an increase and now receive $90 in place of $60 a month, but they make an average of 12 hours a day.

This is the final week for the Delaware College summer school. Examinations were held on Thursday and Friday, after which the students left for their homes. The attendance has been nearly 200 and the school has been a great success in every way.

At a meeting of the membership committee of the Delaware Bankers' Association at Dover recently, steps were taken to enlarge the membership of the association and to bring into membership the seven banks of the State which are not connected with the association.

The new postoffice in the Vasey Building on State street, was occupied Monday, and Delmar now has one of the nicest offices on the Peninsula, equipped with the most sanitary steel equipment, all boxes having combination locks. The work room has the latest revices for handling mail.

Good progress is being made in this State toward raising Delaware's share of the $5,000,000 pension fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the benefit of aged and disabled ministers or their families. A committee was appointed at the last convention of the Delaware Diocese, of which George A. Elliott is chairman, and so far this committee has raised $50,000.

The authorities of Washington College, Chestertown, at a meeting last Saturday night decided to erect two buildings, a hall and a heating plant, to take the place of the buildings recently destroyed by fire. The contract for the hall was awarded to H. S. Ripple, of Baltimore, for $44,100, to be completed in 100 days. The other contract was awarded to C. E. Stubbs for $9800, to be completed in 60 days.

Reports which have just been received from all parts of the Pennsylvania Railroad system show that, in the first six months of the present year, 92,380,184 passengers were carried without loss of the life of a single one of them in a train accident. This completes two and one-half years in which no passengers have been killed in train accident on any part of the Pennsylvania system, either east or west of Pittsburgh.

NOTICE!

The Assessment of United School Districts, Nos. 60, 60½ and 94 is now complete, and a copy of the same is posted at the Town Commissioners' Office in the town of Middletown.

A committee of the Board of Education will sit the Academy in said town on Thursday, July 27th, 1916, at 2 P. M., to hear appeals and to make additions and corrections to said assessment.

HAS RECEIVED HER LEGACY

Descendant of Patrick Henry Would Seem Fully Possessed of "Most Valued Possession."

Patrick Henry wrote in his will, "I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they have that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they have not this, and I had given them all this world, they would be poor."

It would seem that the only portion of this legacy in which the nearest known lineal descendant of Patrick Henry now living has shared is in the fulfillment of his wish that his family might have the Christian religion. Perhaps the strongest characteristic of Lucy Anne Henry Peters, who is, so far as can be learned, the only living great-grandchild of Patrick Henry, is her piety and devotion to the church. Although Mrs. Peters is now in her seventy-fourth year, she attends Sunday school as regularly as Sunday rolls around and cannot remember when she missed either, regardless of the weather, and the only book she has read for many years is the Bible, which she consults every day.

Mrs. Peters, who now lives at Hannibal, Mo., is the only one living of the 12 children of Edmund Henry, who, according to Raleigh Travers Green in his "Historic Families of Virginia," was the only child of John Henry, the oldest son and the fourth of the five children of Patrick Henry, by his first wife, Sarah Shelton Henry. — Exchange.

CAMERA AID TO PATRIOTISM

Australian Troops Get Pictures of Homes to Urge Them On to Work Asked of Them.

It was Green, the historian, who said that the cheap photographic portrait did much, very much, to link the empire together. The homesteader in Canada works to make a home for a girl of his heart he hopes will follow him and whose portrait he often looks at. The old mother in England, Ireland or Scotland gazes on the picture of her boy in British Columbia—and he is not so far away after all.

Wise people in Melbourne, Australia, know the power of sentiment, and they are letting the photograph aid patriotism.

Placed conspicuously in all the post offices of the commonwealth, posters advertising the new snapshots from the Home league explain an enterprising plan for linking home and trenches. Amateur photographers may enroll in the league and take photographs of the relatives and homes of soldiers on actual service, with the object of sending the pictures to the men in the trenches. Here are incentives, if any are needed to win out and get back home.

Cider Long in Use.

Cider is among the very oldest of beverages. In Saxon times it was know as aepplewin, while some kind of fermented drink from the juice of wild apples seems to have been popular even under the Romans. Mead (or meddyglin)—which Pliny declared had all the bad qualities of wine and few of its good ones—appears to have been the only tipple known in Great Britain before the introduction of agriculture. Now that sugar is "going up," we may, perhaps, hear more of this ancient drink, derived originally from rainwater and honey.

Nothing to Hinder.

Talk is cheap. Here is Smith, who once said proudly in the club smoking room:

"For 28 years, gentlemen, I haven't touched a card, taken a drink, told a lie, done an unkind deed or smoked or sworn."

"Jiminy, I wish I could say that," Brown exclaimed enviously.

"Well, why don't you?" said a mutual friend. "Smith did."

HAVE YOU READ THIS BOOK?

As Described by High School Boy It Should Be Worth Spending Some Time On.

Submitted by a second-year high-school boy:

"Robinson Carusoe.—This book was chosen by Depoe, a man of many qualities and professor at Fordham university. It was edited by Ginn & Co., containing 149 pages, costing 65 cents.

"Professor Depoe's selections are very interesting. He knows where Carusoe left his wife and went up to the summit of a high mountain with his gun in hand, accompanied by a dog. While he was there for a short time darkness came upon him and he felt drowsy, so he put his gun at his side and fell asleep. Here he slept for a number of years and when he awoke he found that he had grown old and his gun was rusty. Moreover, there were men playing tenpins and dining on the mountain. This he, too, soon partook of. Finally he thought of home, and he began to descend the mountain. He now found himself in a city. After searching for his home he was made known to his wife, and they lived happily ever after.

"All of Depoe's books are on this style and should be in every home."—New York Tribune.

ILL WIND AND A GOOD ONE

Young Man Offered "Proof" That Strong Gale Could Build as Well as Destroy.

"Gentlemen," said the innocent-looking young man, "many people would be disposed to doubt some of the stories that you have been telling about the freaks of the wind, but I don't. The man who told how the wind took off the roof of his and his neighbor's houses, exchanged them and nailed them down, has my unlimited confidence. My father had an experience which will not permit me to be skeptical."

"Did he have a house blown down?"

"No; he hadn't any house to be blown down. He had been living in a hotel waiting for his new residence in the country to be completed. All the material was lying out in the fields and the plans were in a toolshed near by. When he went to look at the place one morning he found that the wind had broken open the toolhouse, secured the plans, built the whole house up, cleaned the windows and started a fire in the kitchen range."

Each man picked up his hat and went home.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Many years ago it was discovered that hydrogen peroxide slowly dissolves out of the reduced silver and the gelatin substratum of a photographic plate, and thus leaves a relief image with the denser portions sunk and the parts least affected photographically raised. The process has been quickened, so as to be completed in a few minutes, by adding a little acetic acid to the peroxide bath or using a dilute solution containing hydrochloric acid and barium dioxide. Seeking to improve the process further, Belin and Droilland have brought out in France a bath in which nitric acid, copper sulphate and potassium bromide are added to the hydrogen peroxide. A positive image is obtained if the negative has not previously fixed in hydrosulphite, and the variations of shade are represented by varying thicknesses of unattacked silver gelatinobromide. This positive image is given any desired tint by being made to absorb aniline colors. The thick parts of the image take up considerable color, and the thin parts proportionately less. Prints may be obtained from simple contact with the colored positive while damp, one soaking in the color bath yielding two or three impressions.

Fine Summer Suits to Order

This late season has, perhaps, caused some to delay ordering their light clothing for the hot weather that's sure to come.

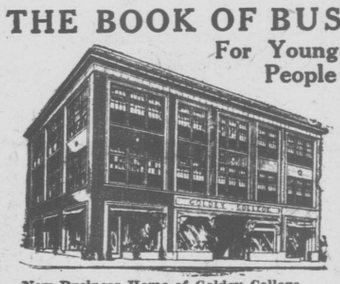
I wish, therefore, again to remind such that M. Berg, has many handsome samples of the finest fabrics for Men's Summer Suits, Coats and Trousers, and for Ladies' Dresses—all wool or silken mixtures, imported or domestic—which after careful measuring and fitting by me, will make my patrons perfectly fitting garments in the very latest styles. I urge all who have delayed ordering their hot weather suits, etc., to examine my fine goods and patterns.

M. BERG, Merchant Tailor

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People



New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE

has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

AUGUST CLEARING SALE

is on, come at once and get the best.

25 per cent., ¼ off

Mixed Suits and Trousers, Men's and Boys', All Sizes and Plenty of them.

$30 Suits now $22.50
$25 Suits now $18.75
$20 Suits now $15.00
$15 Suits now $11.25
$12 Suits now $ 9.00
Straw Hats ¼ Price
65 cent Shirts

We are through Stock-taking and there are Big Bargains all over the store.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Wanted--Agent
For Popular Low Priced
AUTOMOBILE
Good opportunity for right party
State qualifications
BENJAMIN, 1315 N. Y. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Everett B. Hollingsworth
Subject to Republican Party Rules

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Lump Barrell Lime for
WHITE WASHING
in large or small quantities SPECIAL price to dealers
Short & Walls Lumber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—
MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250
The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.
$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK
American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.
EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

The Women's College of Delaware
New buildings. Large campus. Home life. Expenses low.
Courses leading to degrees (four years):
ARTS AND SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
Courses leading to certificates (two years):
Educat on
Home Econom cs
For catalogue and information, write to
MISS WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Dean
Newark, Delaware

Our Furniture
is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.
W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Summer Suits
Hot Weather Comforts
PALM BEACH SUITS—MOHAIR SUITS
and WOOL CRASH SUITS
Made in Plain Coats and Pinch-Back, in Boys' Young Men's and Men's
$4.00 to $10.00
BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN
The Leaders we have in our
$15.00 Department
Are equal to any you will find at $20.00
WHITE FLANNEL PANTS
WHITE DUCK PANTS
All Kinds of Hot Weather and Outing Comforts
New Styles in Negligee Shirts
New Summer Neckwear
Canvas and Outing Shoes, with Rubber and Leather Soles
$1.00 to $4.00
EDW. G. WALLS, Smyrna
STORE OPEN Wednesday Nights until 9 o'clock
Saturday Nights until 11 o'clock

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE WARRING POWERS.

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses)	4,500,000
France	2,500,000
Russia (little definite known)	7,000,000
Italy	1,500,000
Belgium	150,000
Serbia	200,000
Montenegro	Practically none
Portugal (little definite known)	75,000
Japan (only officers at front)	300,000
Total, entente allies	15,225,000
Germany	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000
Bulgaria	700,000
Total, central powers	9,700,000

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many listed as wounded are only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualties.)

Russia	5,500,000
France (about 900,000 killed)	2,300,000
Great Britain	800,000
Italy	400,000
Belgium	180,000
Serbia	230,000
Total, entente	9,410,000
Germany, (estimated 700,000 killed)	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,750,000
Turkey	500,000
Bulgaria	50,000
Total, Teutonic allies	7,300,000
Grand total, killed, wounded, prisoners	16,710,000

In the Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, 1,900,000 men were killed; in the American Civil war 494,400; in the Russo-Japanese war 555,900.

What the War Is Costing.

The war is now costing in direct governmental expenditure $110,000,000 a day; $4,580,000 an hour; $76,000 a minute; and $1,270 a second.

The end of the second year of the great war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at last organized and furnished with implements of destruction in plenty, is battering the Teuton lines on the east and has already won back 4,500 square miles. Great Britain boasts five million men in her army and navy. France fights as strongly as ever. Italy is increasing her formidableness.

Austria appears to be losing heart and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to send re-enforcements to the west or Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight offensive power.

The British navy, following the much-disputed naval battle of Jutland, still shuts off Germany from use of the seas. One German merchant submarine has reached America, but the supplies which can be carried over to the besieged nations in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the pinch of hunger. Their armies are sufficiently fed, but their industrial workers complain of lack of nourishment. The present harvest is watched with anxiety, and if it fails or is only of fair size, famine will stalk into the situation next spring, or earlier.

Germany Seeks "Reasonable Peace."

The German chancellor three times in the reichstag has offered peace to the entente. On account of this, formidable opposition has arisen to him at home, although he is the kaiser's "other self." His friends are rallying to his defense, and on August 1 of the present year begins the curious country-wide lecture campaign to prepare the minds of the hitherto docile German people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening, the entente allies reaffirm their resolution, taken in the dark hours of last winter, never to cease their efforts till Germany is crushed. The Teutons not only must be beaten in war, according to the allied formula, but must be repressed economically for many years after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and Austrians were in the midst of their brilliant campaign against Russia. The "pincers" were closing in irresistibly. That day Lublin, an important city in southern Poland, fell.

Von Mackensen, with Galicia conquered, was pressing northward, while on the north side of the Polish salient Von Hindenburg bore with his host of field-gray warriors.

Without guns, without ammunition, with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly.

Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Poliessie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Roumanian frontier.

Reawakening of Russia.

On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy. On September 26 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czartorysk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Illuxt five days later. Czartorysk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

Invasion of Serbia.

The real invasion of Serbia started in the first days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cession of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

Two Blows to the British.

The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Bagdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British higher command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confession of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks with their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands unreached, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted.

Conscription was fiercely fought, but on January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the house of commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 26.

Allies Get Together.

Their defeats finally taught the allies that their efforts must be co-ordinated, like their enemies', if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, which they clearly saw coming, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defensives was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21.—The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

Austrian Drive Checked.

The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 26, as the result of several days' violent artillery fire followed by infantry rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lulled into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a patter of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

At the beginning of June this storm broke with full force and, following the principle of attacking the weakest point, the Austrians holding the line from the marsh district southward were forced to bear the brunt of it.

Russia's Big Push.

Millions of shells, manufactured largely in British, Japanese and American factories, blasted away wire, trenches, dugouts and observation points. Then the hordes of Siberians, Cossacks and others swept over the field. The Austrians could not withstand the impact and they gave way steadily.

June 6, General Brusiloff announced the capture of 13,000 Austrians; June 8, the number for the three succeeding days alone was 43,000, and the numbers kept mounting until on July 20 General Shoovaieff, Russian minister of war, estimated the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,000. The killed and wounded are untold, but the number must be large enough to bring the total loss well over half a million.

German support was rushed to the Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk and Dubno, and reached the Stokhod and Lipa rivers in Volhynia; overran all Bukowina to the Carpathians and sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further great gains of territory is seen from Russia's action in mobilizing the males of the island of Saghalien, Turkestan, and one other district to build roads, dig trenches and do other work of organizing the ground won.

Allies' Drive in Somme Region.

Almost a month to a day following the beginning of the great Russian offensive French and British opened their drive in the vicinity of the Somme river. They have gained gradually but steadily, and the official reports assert the losses of the attackers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that the Franco-British offensive can be kept up at its present rate indefinitely, and will not have to be slackened for lack of shells, guns or men. The rate of progress is much greater than the Germans' at Verdun, but the country traversed is less difficult. On the other hand, the Verdun assailants have the advantage of attacking from the outside of a curve, while the French and British now attack from inside the salient they have made in the line. Meanwhile the Verdun offensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have lost their Cameroon colony on the west coast of Africa, the remaining defenders having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British but, shut off from re-enforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand shereff, against their Turkish overlords. Mecca, Medina and others towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

Doings in the Air.

Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 28 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6 13 were killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skaggerrak, in the North sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 9.

Kaiser Yields to America.

The year has also been the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 26, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turco-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17, Bitlis March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 19.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

Exploits of the Moewe.

Only one German commerce raider not a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moewe sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port in safety March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal. Portuguese and German troops had clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of several army corps when Lord Kitchener was drowned June 7 in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire by a mine while on his way to Russia.

CHIEF EVENTS OF WAR'S SECOND YEAR

Aug. 1—Teutons take Lublin.
Aug. 2—Teutons take Cholm; announce 170,000 Russians captured in July.
Aug. 6—Germans capture Warsaw.
Aug. 7—Teutons take Ivangorod.
Aug. 9—Germans take Serock.
Aug. 10—Great Britain starts register of all men.
Aug. 11—Germans take Lomza.
Aug. 12—Allies land 50,000 more men on Gallipoli.
Aug. 14—Germans take Siedlce and Sokolow.
Aug. 16—Teutons start Belgrade bombardment.
Aug. 19—Russians lose Kovno. Zeppelins kill ten in London suburbs.
Aug. 20—U-boat sinks liner Arabic, two Americans killed.
Aug. 21—German seize Novogeorgievsk.
Aug. 24—Germans capture Ossowiec.
Aug. 25—Germans take Kovel.
Aug. 27—Brest-Litovsk falls.
Aug. 28—Germans take Olita.
Aug. 29—Teutons cross Zlota Lipa.
Sept. 2—Germany announces 1,100,000 Russians captured since May 1. Lutsk is taken. New York sterling exchange drops to $1.50.
Sept. 3—Russians lose Brody.
Sept. 4—Russians give up Grodno. British slaughtered in attempt to storm Hill 70.
Sept. 6—Hesperian torpedoed, 2 Americans killed. Russians check Teutons on the Dvina and Sereth rivers.
Sept. 8—Czar Nicholas takes command of all the Russian armies in the field.
Sept. 7-8—Two Zeppelin raids on London; 30 killed.
Sept. 10—As Teutons take Dubno, czar wins victory near Tarnopol and Trembowla.
Sept. 12—Russians drive Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia.
Sept. 17—Von Mackensen seizes Pinsk.
Sept. 29—Germans take Vilna.
Sept. 26—Russians recapture Lutsk.
Sept. 27—French in two day battle advance on wide front in Champagne, while British attack south of La Bassee Canal.
Oct. 2—Germans announce 95,000 Russians were captured in September.
Oct. 5—Germans estimate allied loss in futile West front offensive at 190,000 men.
Oct. 7—Bulgaria sends ultimatum to Serbia.
Oct. 8—Teutons begin great invasion of Serbia.
Oct. 10—Teutons occupy Belgrade.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria invades Serbia at three points. Fifty-five killed by Zeppelin raid on London.
Oct. 20—Russian recapture Czartorysk. Serbians lose Vranja.
Oct. 22—Brand Whitlock, U. S. minister to Belgium, reports hurried execution of Edith Cavell, English nurse.
Oct. 25—Bulgarians capture Uskub.
Oct. 25—Germans storm Illuxt.
Oct. 28—Bulgarians and Teutons effect junction in Serbia.
Nov. 2—Austro-Germans take Kragujevac.
Nov. 4—First of German "no meat" days.
Nov. 7—Bulgarians take Nish, Serbian war capital.
Nov. 10—Italian liner Ancona sunk with large loss of life.
Nov. 22—Serbians begin retreat into Montenegro.
Nov. 25—British defeated 18 miles from Bagdad.
Nov. 27—Italians land at Aviona, Albania.
Nov. 29—Germans announce operations against Serbia have ended in complete success.
Dec. 7—New war council with all allies represented meets at Paris.
Dec. 10—German chancellor makes peace bid in reichstag speech.
Dec. 10—Turks begin siege of Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 16—Sir Douglas Haig assumes command of British in France.
Dec. 20—Ford peace band reaches Christiania with delegates quarreling.
Dec. 21—Lloyd-George declares Britain faces defeat unless greater efforts are made.
Dec. 28—Lloyd-George threatens to resign unless conscription is adopted.
Dec. 31—Italians occupy Durazzo, Albania.
Jan. 2, 1916—Word received liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean; two Americans lost.
Jan. 4—Germans abandon Cameroon colony, West Africa. Russians take Czernowitz.
Jan. 6—Conscription bill passes first reading in house of commons.
Jan. 7—British complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan 8—Russians take Czartorysk.
Jan. 20—Zeppelins kill 23 in Paris. Germans take two miles of trenches at Peronne.
Feb. 1—Zeppelins raid Liverpool and other British cities; kill 59.
Feb 2—Germans bring British prize steamer Appam into Hampton Roads.
Feb. 17—Russians capture Erzerum.
Feb. 21—German drive at Verdun begins.
Feb. 23—Czar visits Duma for first time in history.
Feb. 24—Germans announce two mile advance at Verdun.
Feb. 27—Germans capture Fort Douaumont, Verdun. Austrians capture Durazzo. Russians take Kermanshah.
Mar. 4—Russians take Bitlis by storm.
Mar. 6—The Moewe, German raider, reaches home port. Zeppelins kill 13 in England.
Mar. 7—Germans take Forges, near Verdun.
Mar. 10—Germany declares war on Portugal.
Mar. 11—Relieving force repulsed seven miles from Kut-el-Amara.
Mar. 25—Channel steamer Sussex destroyed by submarine; 235 killed; several Americans injured.
April 1—Germans capture Malancourt, near Verdun.
April 2—Zeppelin destroyed on British coast after killing 28. Germans take Vaux.
April 6—Germans make fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on British coast.
April 7—Germans capture Haucourt.
April 19—Russians capture Trebizond, on Black sea.
April 21—First Russian contingent disembarks in France.
April 25—Sir Roger Casement, Irish plotter, captured attempting to land in Ireland from submarine.
April 26—Irish revolutionaries seize Dublin.
April 29—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean.
April 30—British in Kut-el-Amara capitulate.
May 1—British announce Irish revolt is quelled.
May 6—Germany in note agrees to modify submarine warfare. Allied warships bring down two Zeppelins.
May 20—Austrians drive into Italy near Lake Garda.
May 21—Austrians announce capture of 13,000 Italians.
May 22—Cossacks from Russian army in Asia Minor join British in Mesopotamia.
May 26—Compulsion bill signed by King George.
May 26—Austrians advance in Italy, taking 24,000 prisoners.
June 1—Russians begin great offensive against Austrians.
June 3—Greatest naval battle in history off Skaggerrak. Both sides claim victory.
June 6—Russians announce capture of 13,000 Austrians.
June 7—Kitchener and staff drown when cruiser Hampshire strikes mine north of Scotland.
June 8—Germans capture Vaux Fort at Verdun. Russians announce capture of 43,000 Austrians in three days.
June 9—Russians take Lutsk. Greece disbands army at command of entente powers.
June 10—Russians have forced back Austrian 26 miles.
June 11—Russians take Buczacz, Galicia.
June 12—Russians take Dubno.
June 13—Italians rally and check Austrian drive.
June 19—Austrians evacuate Czernowitz, Bukowina capital.
June 21—Allies in Paris conference agree on boycott of Germany after the war. German re-enforcements halt Russian drive in Volhynia.
June 24—All Bukowina swept clear of Austrians by Russians.
June 25—Russians seize Kuty 15 miles from Kolomea.
June 26—Russians capture Kimpolung, Bukowina.
June 28—Italians recapture Corsiero and Posina.
June 30—Russians in battle near Kolomea take 10,000 prisoners.
July 1—Anglo-French "big push" on Somme begins.
July 2—British and French continue advance on Somma.
July 5—Russian patrols crowd Carpathians into Hungary.
July 6—French take German second line south of the Somme. Turks drive Russians from Kermanshah, Persia.
July 9—British and French gain in West. Russians advance toward Kovel. German submarine merchantman Deutschland enters Chesapeake Bay.
July 10—Russians advance 15 miles in Volhynia.
July 11—French storm hill one mile from Peronne. Russians reach Stokhod river.
July 12—British capture German trench on eight-mile front.
July 13—Russians capture Marnakhatum, 50 miles west of Erzerum.
July 15—British announce advance of a mile on four mile front.
July 16—Widespread peace agitation in Germany. Russians take Baiburt, Armenia.
July 17—Russians capture 15,000 men. Force foe over Lipa river in Volhynia.
July 18—Great Britain publishes blacklist of pro-German American firms.
July 19—Russians drive Austrians back into Hungary.
July 20—Allies make big advance on west front. Russians resume offensive before Kovel.
July 21—British reach German third line in Foureaux wood. Russian left wing drives Von Linsingen back 15 miles.
July 22—British cavalry defeated near Suez.
July 23—British patrol squadron routs six German destroyers off Holland coast. British renew great drive in Somme region, entering Pozieres.
July 24—Anzacs and Germans fight fiercely in Pozieres. Russians pierce German front south of Riga and drive Austrians into mountains on Hungary frontier.
July 25—Turkey sends troops to aid Teutons against Russia. Terrific fighting continues on Somme front. British states blacklist was not directed against neutrals.

RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada — Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well is shown by the undisputable facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of $101,304.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over $80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging $70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Albertan steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10c per lb., or $170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Pincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was $10,028. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at $6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought $6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,675; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me $262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at $6.50 per head, $325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at $8.00 per head, $144. The wool sold at an average of $2.07 per head, $103.50. This makes the very nice total of $572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at $9.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

Sensational Reporter.

It occurred in one of the gambling dens of the far West, such as are only to be found in films and fiction. As the croup of cow punchers lost or won huge fortunes on the turn of a pack of greasy cards, a newcomer burst excitedly into the place.

"Heard about Dickson getting shot?" he gasped to his astonished audience.

The cow punchers gathered round him to hear the news.

"No!" they cried. "When?"

"'Bout half an hour ago," came the reply. "I was there and saw it all."

"Where did he get shot?" was the next question flung at him, while hands tightened ominously on revolver butts.

"Down at the store," chuckled the jester, calmly. "He bought a couple of pounds of it."

Pessimistic Logic for the Season.

In almost every family there is one member who simply has to work hard and save his money, in order to have it on hand to lend to the others when they need it, and who thus gets the reputation among them of being stingy.—Ohio State Journal.

"Mother" of Vinegar.

"Mother" of vinegar is so called because it is the mass of germs which produce the vinegar from the alcohol of the hard cider. The "mother" can be dissolved in strong oxidizing agents, but will be killed by such treatment.

Wise "Don't."

Don't knock a man who is "making good." About 999 times out of a 1,000 the success of a man is also success for the entire community.—Atchison Globe.

Message to His Love.

First Barber—"That was a bad cut you gave that old man while shaving him." Second Barber—"Oh, there's a reason for that. I'm courting his maid and the cut will let her know that I'll meet her this evening."—Boston Transcript.

Daily Thought.

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know when they are gone.—George Eliot.

INTERESTING INFORMATION

Panama is rising three feet in each century.

Iron rings were used as money by the ancient Britons.

In Asia tusks are possessed only by the male elephants.

The normal daily consumption of milk in Paris and its suburbs exceeds 1,000,000 quarts.

More than 3,800 illegal distilleries were seized by the United States revenue department last year.

Tools kept in damp places can be kept from rusting if some unslackened lime, which absorbs moisture from the air, is kept near them.

Among nature's freaks is a tree from the fruit of which oil and tallow are extracted. The tree grows in the Azores, in Sumatra, in Algeria and in China.

Daniel Miller of Shevers Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., is using a wagon which was built in 1831. The date is stamped on an iron plate on the wagon.

Minnesota farmers in four years have spent about $20,000,000 for new buildings.

Females of the Australian wild turkey lay their eggs in common nests holding half a bushel or more, cover them with soil and decaying vegetable matter, and leave them to hatch.

There is an extraordinary echo in the cathedral at Pisa. If you sing two notes there is no reverberation, but if you sing three they are taken up, swelled and prolonged into a beautiful harmony.

Mark Twain.

Mark Twain's popularity is in no danger of diminishing to judge by an order just given by his publishers for 16,000 yards of cloth to be used in binding his books. If Mark Twain were still alive and this cloth were stretched out along the New York pavement, we might see the familiar white-clad figure walking over this green carpet 40 inches wide all the way from city hall northward to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.—New York Telegram.

Bargaining for the Feather.

"My dear, I wish you would learn to make a good cup of tea. It is not difficult to learn, and it would be a feather in your cap."

"If I learn, will you buy me that willow plume?"

Patience and Good Nature.

Good nature is the oil which lubricates the machinery of society and business. Patience and good nature will get away with any situation in life.

Superfluous Solicitude.

"Willie, I don't want you to go to that river resort with the rest of the boys."

"Why not, ma?"

"I'm skeered you'll git hurt going up on one of them there parachutes."

Lazy.

Smitty (taking his watch from under his pillow)—"Quarter to eight and no one has come to wake me yet. I shall certainly be late for class if they don't come soon."

TOWNSEND

Miss Mable Harmon is the guest of Miss Ola Clark, in Newark.

Miss Pearla Wells is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Fritz, in Chester.

Mrs. Emma Wells is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Whal, in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Fritz, of Chester, is the guest of her brother, William Wells and family.

Mrs. Helen Simpson and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting Ernest Weldon and family.

Misses Lillian West, Anna VanDyke and Elizabeth Maloney spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Presiding Elder will preach in the M. E. Church here, next Sunday, August 6, at 11 A. M.

Miss Marion Hart left town Monday for Blue Ridge, where she will spend the summer months.

Sherbourne collins and wife have rented a cottage at Augustine Pier, and will entertain a number of young people there this week.

During the month of August there will be no services in the M. E. Church Sunday evenings. Services will be held at Blackbird at 8 p. m. during August.

George Heavalow and wife, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of Philadelphia, Walter Bolton and Miss Laura Heavalow, of Newark, spent Sunday with Oliver Foraker and wife.

Rev. John Beauchamp, wife and daughter, Miss Muriel Beauchamp, of New Castle, Mrs. W. H. Reynolds and three children, autoed to Fairmount Tuesday for a week's stay with Mrs. Beauchamp's parents.

3 KILLED—5 HURT

Three are dead and five seriously injured of an automobile party of lower Delaware people who have been touring in Canada and were run into by an electric car about 2 miles west of Niagara Falls. The accident occurred Saturday afternoon.

The dead are; Mrs. David Roland, aged 24 years; Mrs. Lowell Roland, 28 years; Miss Sadie Roland, 19 years.

The injured are: David Roland, aged 26 years; Brooks Roland, 2 years and 9 months; Lowell Roland, 30 years; Elmer Roland, 2 years and 6 months; Harry Brooks, 12 years.

The party, with the exception of Lowell Roland, his wife and a child, left their home in Viola, Del., Monday, toured leisurely to Niagara Falls, arriving there Thursday. On Friday, they were joined by the other members of the party and spent Saturday sightseeing. They crossed the border Saturday afternoon, and after a tour of the Canadian side started for St. Catherine's that afternoon. Their destination was to have been Mount Forest, Ont., where the Rolands have a brother.

While passing through a cut covered with trees and brush they started to cross an electric car track and were struck by a car traveling at the rate of about 40 miles an hour. The automobile was destroyed.

THE NATION PASSED BY

To a Good Samaritan:

A nation is dying of hunger. It is a small weak nation, and its call for help is unheard among the stronger appeals, of its powerful neighbors, in their sudden, recent sufferings. For three years the country of Albania, has been the victim of sword and famine. Now, the people are without food. Ten thousand human beings are starving daily.

The women are emaciated; their bones seem about to protrude through the skin. Would you give bread to one famished woman; save for her a child dear to her, as yours to you? Would you win a grateful look from the appealing eyes of her in whose wasted hands you place the gift?

Give one hundred cents to buy flour for Albania. If you have given to other countries until you feel that you can do no more, give ten cents. A bit of bread from each of the well-fed to one of these will feed all.

The Albanian Relief Fund.

Send money to Albian Relief Fund, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Man Injured by Auto

Early Saturday evening, John Blackston, a colored man of Mt. Pleasant, was knocked from his motorcycle by an automobile driven by Groome Steele, of Chesapeake City, Md., on the State road near Armstrong's Corner.

It is claimed by Mr. Steele that he was doing his best to avoid colliding with Blackston, and sounded his horn, but that Blackston stuck to the middle of the road. As he attempted to pass around the motorcycle, Steele says, his car skidded toward a deep ditch by the roadside, and in trying to recover his position the motorcycle was struck, throwing Blackston to the stone road, and breaking his right leg below the knee. The automobile finally went into the ditch, and turned partly over but none of the occupants were hurt. Dr. Vaughn took Blackston to Delaware Hospital, Wilmington.

WARWICK

Mr. J. H. King is spending several days in Hagerstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McCubbin spent Sunday with his mother, near the Maryland line.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard was a week-end guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Vinyard.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt and daughter Miss Mame, are spending this week in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Everett and daughter, of Baltimore, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jones.

Mrs. Joseph Beckman and son Edward, and Mrs. John Stephens, of Olney, are visiting Mrs. A. R. Merritt.

Mrs. William Lofland and D. S. Cannon, of Philadelphia, are spending sometime with their mother Mrs. Mary Lofland.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

Anyone having land to sell in this vicinity would do well to communicate with J. Waters Russel a reliable Real Estate Broker in Chestertown, Md.

FOR SALE.—Pedigreed Jersey Red pigs, either sex. GEORGE L. TOWNSEND, Odessa, Del.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes, Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE.—One 25 h. p. Farquar traction engine, in good condition, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at my residence near Prices' Corner. Address. A. H. MCDOWELL, Marshallton, Dela.

"Have you any large Boxwood plants growing about your house or garden? If you wish to sell them, write me. I pay from $5.00 to $35.00 for good plants growing separately and not in hedges. C. C. LEWES, 722 French St., Wilmington, Del.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:)

Section 1. That Section 1 of Article 9 of the constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 1 of said Article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 1. No corporation shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed or revived by special act, but only by or under general law, nor shall any existing corporate charter be amended, renewed, or revived by special act, but only by or under general law; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to municipal corporations, banks, trust companies possessing banking power, or corporations for charitable, penal, reformatory, or educational purposes, sustained in whole or in part by the State, all of which said last mentioned corporations shall be created, amended, renewed or revived only by special act, and shall possess only those powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the special act creating, amending, renewing or reviving them, and shall not merge or consolidate with any other corporation except upon the consent and approval of the General Assembly, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof concurring therein. The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations for the abuse, misuse or non-use of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises. Any proceeding for such revocation or forfeiture shall be taken by the Attorney-General, as may be provided by law. No general incorporation law, nor any special act of incorporation, shall be enacted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and with a reserved power of amendment, revocation or repeal by the General Assembly with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof."

COLEN FERGUSON, President of the Senate.
CHARLES H. GRANTLAND, Speaker of the House.

Approved March 16th, 1915.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.

I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March sixteenth, A. D. 1915, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

[SEAL]

GEO. H. HALL, Secretary of State.

If you wish to dispose of your farm to the best advantage Write Today to J. Waters Russell, Real Estate Broker, Chestertown, Md. I handle farms particularly in Kent, Cecil, and the upper Maryland and Delaware peninsula.

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—
Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

Wanted--Agent
For Popular Low Priced
AUTOMOBILE
Good opportunity for right party
State qualifications
BENJAMIN, 1315 N. Y. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Everett B. Hollingsworth
Subject to Republican Party Rules

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.
J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

FORD, The Universal Car
New Prices August 1st, 1916
CHASSIS - - $325
RUNABOUT - - $345
TOURING CAR - $360
F. O. B. DETROIT
We Have Cars for Immediate Delivery
HUDSON SUPER-SIX
We have on hand for immediate delivery one Hudson Super-Six Touring Car $1,475. F. O. B. Detroit. "THE ENDURANCE CAR."
BURRIS GARAGE, South Broad St.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

DELAWARE COLLEGE
will fit your son to be a competent engineer, scientific, business man, or teacher. It will prepare him to study for any of the learned professions. A faculty of thirty-six able instructors makes possible individual instruction for each student. New buildings being erected. One of the largest and finest athletic fields in the East.
The College has four departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.
ARTS AND SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE
TEACHER-TRAINING
ENGINEERING: Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical
Free tuition to all Delawareans. Living expenses low.
For catalogue and information, write to
SAMUEL C. MITCHELL, President
Newark, Delaware

CASH STORE
GROCERIES
I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.
JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES
Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 24c, in trade 26c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 25c.
JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

Building Material
Builders
Hardware
and COAL
Short & Walls Lumber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Fogel & Burstan
Still Selling at Old Prices!

LAST week we explained to our patrons how it was that Fogel & Burstan could afford to sell goods for lower prices than those asked elsewhere, viz:—"That early last Spring we became convinced that as a result of the Big War, higher prices were coming for all classes of goods, and so to protect our trade, we laid in a much larger stock than usual."

We think this matter so important that we repeat this explanation in order that all of our valued patrons may be able to use this chance to buy certain standard articles lower than they can be bought in other places.

Therefore, we wish again to warn our patrons to buy so far as possible, ahead of their immediate wants, for the goods we are now offering are in truth BARGAINS, because tho elsewhere prices have advanced, we are able to announce that Fogel & Burstan are still SELLING GOODS at OLD PRICES! We purpose in the future to do our utmost to protect our patrons in this way. Here are a few samples of our low prices:—

LANCASTER APRON GINGHAM now everywhere sold for 10c a yard, we are still offering at the old price of **8c**! HILL'S MUSLIN, yard wide, now sold in most stores for 12c, we still sell at the old price of **10c**! Bate's and "Toile duNord" Ginghams, guaranteed fast colors, only to be bought in most stores for 15c, we still offer in a large variety of patterns, for **12½c**! French Percales a yard wide, in light and dark patterns, also everywhere sold foa 15c, we still sell for **12½c**! We are also selling our Long Cloths, India Linens, Pure Linens and all other Dress Goods—tho elsewhere advanced—at the OLD PRICES, for the reason that we were wise enough last Spring to stock up heavy with a view to this very rise which we then saw coming. This same protection of our customers we have taken in pretty much everything we sell. So we again urge our patrons to get their share of goods at the OLD Prices at Fogel & Burstan's.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware
Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store
S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY ecretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—
Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.
Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$700,000.00
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE
AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Choice Meats
I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.
Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.
Jos. R. Heldmyer,
N. Broad St. Middletown, Del.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson, on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address
ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix, Middletown, Delaware.

For County Treasurer 1916
and Receiver of Taxes
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Walter S. Burris
Subject to Republican Party Rules
Registration Days, July 15, Aug. 5 & 12

For —
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.
Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.
Officers:
Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.